PREPARING FUEL FOR WINTER USE

Power Saws Enable Farmer to Utilize His Own Wood Lot With Very Little Expense.

GASOLINE ENGINE IS USEFUL

Coal Dealers Are Finding It Difficult to Obtain Sufficient Supply for All Their Customers—Skidway Saves Time.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

A man, by taking thought, can grow a good tree in a lifetime, but it required all the inscrutable forces in nature's laboratory, working for ages and ages, to make the coal which we now use so generously to run our mills and railroads, to heat our dwellings and drive our ships. By the exercise of care and foresight the farmer can assure himself of a supply of wood, but when the supply of coal is gone it will be gone forever.

Easier to Use Coal.

The large amount of labor required in preparing firewood for the stove has kept many farmers from using wood for fuel. It has been much easier to drive in to the nearest coal dealer and draw home a few tons of fuel already prepared for the stove. This winter, with coal touching top prices, the coal dealers are finding it difficult to obtain a supply sufficient for all their customers. Some of these customers must use coal, for the reason that wood is even harder for them to get; but the farmer with a wood lot is not in this class, and he will find it profitable to see how far modern machinery can replace the expensive hand labor in filling the shed with home-grown fuel.

A gasoline engine is a convenient farm-power unit. This machine will furnish the energy for operating the wood-sawing machines and will earn its original price long before it has been worn out. The greater the length in which the wood can be cut and handled the less will be the cost of getting up the fuel supply. A power saw will make a cut much more quickly and economically than a man can make it with an ax. If a good skidway is built so that heavy poles and logs can be rolled up to the table of the saw, it will save a good many minutes with a man-operated crosscut saw or the slower ax. When the wood is being cut for the market it is usually cut into four-foot lengths, but such lengths are not necessary when the object is to get a supply of split wood for the farm kitchen and "chunks" for the big stove or furnace.

There is always an element of danger about a saw table that cannot be entirely eliminated by any safety devices yet on the market. The careful farmer will have these devices put on his saw, but he will take the additional precaution of keeping his hands and loose pieces of wood away from the moving saw blade. It never pays

Modern Machinery Reduces Hand Labor in Filling the Woodshed.

the sawyer to be hurried or to shove a stick against the blade without knowing that it is firmly held.

Requires Smaller Crew

The drag-saw has its greatest efficiency when used upon wood over twelve inches in diameter. It does not require as much power to operate, does not cut as rapidly, and requires a smaller crew to manage than does the circular saw. One advantage possessed by the drag-saw is in the fact that its carriage rests nearly level with the ground, and there is less effort required to raise the wood to a position beneath the saw blade.

GIVE BEES CARE IN AUTUMN

After Extracting Honey Beekeeper Should Watch Closely and Replace Poor Queens.

The beekeeper often loses interest in his apiary as soon as the honey has been extracted in the fall. That's often the time bees should be watched carefully, for they frequently need a new queen in late summer and early fall. Now is the time to look after the queens. Poor queens are occasionally supplied during the active season, and in such cases they must be replaced immediately after the honey crop is harvested.

TO PROPAGATE RASPBERRIES

Simply Pin Tips of Canes to Ground and Cover With Soil After Fruiting Season Is Over.

Black raspberries are easily propagated by layering. Simply pin the tips of the blackberries to the ground and cover with soil, any time after the fruiting season is past. When the roots have been formed, the new plants are separated from the old and allowed to grow for a time where they are located. Red raspberries are more easily propagated by means of the suckers which come up in the patch.

Feeding the Lambs.

Few farm animals pay much better for a little judicious feeding than lambs, particularly if they are to be fattened for killing.

Excellent Market Hogs.

Plenty of skim milk and corn, supplemented with alfalfa pasture, should make excellent market hogs.

Good Hog Pasture.

Most any kind of growing crop will make good hog pasture as long as it is green.

GEORGE WASHINGTON FAVORED PUREBREDS

Sires of Good Quality Are to Be Used for All Stock.

Enrollment of Owners of Estate, Latane Brothers, Regarded as of Particular Interest to Breeders of Live Stock.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Wakefield farm, Westmoreland county, Virginia, has been enrolled in the "Better Sires-Better Stock" movement conducted by the various states and the United States Department of Agriculture. This is the farm where George Washington was born in 1732, and the present occupants, Latane Brothers, come from straight Washington stock. It is noteworthy that purebred sires of good quality are henceforth to be used for all classes of live stock raised on this farm which is famous as the birthplace of the Father of His Country. The stock on the historic estate include cattle, horses, swine, sheep and poultry. All sires are now purebred; the females are purebred, crossbred, and grade, and are to be gradually improved.

County Agent L. M. Walker, Jr., interested Latane Brothers in the nationwide movement for improved live stock, and John R. Hutcheson, director of extension for Virginia, regards the enrollment as of particular interest since George Washington was a good farmer and a lover of good stock.

QUAIL DEVOUR MANY BUGS

Bob-White Is Particularly Fond of Beetles or Adults of Pestiferous Corn Rootworm.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The bob-white eats the adults or beetles of the corn rootworm which lay the eggs that later become larvae or worms and infest the corn. As many as 12 of the beetles, according to the bureau of entomology of the

Bob-White Relishes Corn Rootworm.

United States Department of Agriculture, have been found in the stomach of one bob-white. The red-headed woodpecker, nighthawk, cardinal, kingbird and phoebe also eat the beetles and reduce the damage done by the corn rootworm.

WIRE PARTITIONS NOT GOOD

Drafts Permitted Which Are Bad for Young Pigs—Do Not Give Sows Needed Seclusion.

In carrying on experimental work in swine breeding the United States Department of Agriculture has found the use of wire partitions in farrowing houses undesirable and is replacing them with solid wooden divisions about 32 inches high. The wire-fencing partitions permit drafts, which are bad for the comfort and health of the young pigs. Open partitions also permit sows to notice anything going on in adjoining pens, which often causes them to become nervous and irritable, and sometimes to try to fight each other. Sows at farrowing time must be kept as quiet as possible.

WEED SEED IN SCREENINGS

Feed for Chickens Should Be Cracked Up So That Germinating Power Is Destroyed.

In many cases weeds are spread about the farms due to the failure of farmers to grind screenings that are to be fed to chicks. Screenings for chicks are valuable as feed, but they often contain many seeds of noxious weeds. Unless the seed is cracked up so that the germination power is spoiled trouble results. In one case they found that wild oats, common mustard, ragweed, corn cockle, European vetch and cowherb resulted from the use of whole screenings.

DESTROY WEEVILS IN BEANS

Carbon Bisulphide Will Kill Insects if Placed in Tightly Covered Vessel Over Night.

Weevils can be killed in beans and peas by the use of carbon bisulphide. To treat these put them in a jar, tub or other vessel which can be covered tightly. Put into a glass about one teaspoonful of carbon bisulphide for each ten gallons of space in the enclosure and place the glass in with the beans. Allow them to remain in the fumes of the carbon bisulphide over night, then take them out and place in dry storage quarters. Do not take lamps or lighted matches near the material, and do not breathe the fumes.

CEMENT FLOOR FOR POULTRY

Better Than Earth or Wood and Easily Cleaned—Important to Avoid Moisture.

In housing chickens it is important that the floor be dry, for otherwise it will be impossible to keep litter fit for use. Straw and similar materials gather moisture and when the litter gets damp it is practically useless for fowls to scratch in for their grain. The floor may be of earth, wood, or cement, but the last is the best. It is easily cleaned and durable. Cover it with about half an inch of fine dry soil or sand and plenty of clean litter

Storage of Roughages.

Cattle must be wintered largely on cheap roughages, and the silo alone permits of the proper storage of large quantities of cheap succulent roughages.

It is surprising to note how many persons try to raise hogs without pasture, even when some kind of pasture is available.

Tile drains, laid right, are more nearly everlasting than any other farm improvement.

Fall Hat Fashions

French Influence Emphasized in This Season's Headgear

Ribbon Is Used Lavishly; Bleu de France Is One of the Leading Shades.

The French influence is very strong in millinery this season, stronger than it ever has been, writes a fashion correspondent in the New York Tribune. Even the hat manufacturers making the popular priced merchandise have sent their representatives to Paris to purchase their own models, which they are copying at moderate prices.

The American woman is now demanding a great deal more of her milliner than she has during the last four years. Women are evidently tired of paying big prices for hats representing little of art and no workmanship. It takes longer to make one of the new ribbon hats—that is, the hats made entirely of ribbon—than it did to make half a dozen of the simple hats which American women have, season after season, accepted from their milliners without protest.

Colors are prominent in autumn millinery. French modistes are using a great deal of a blue known as bleu de France, which is slightly more intense than the blue of the French flag. Louison has made some duvetine hats in this shade. Maria Guy is especially fond of using this shade of blue in taffeta ribbon as a trimming on black velvet hats. A deep rose shade is also being shown considerable favor.

In hat trimmings ribbon is one of the strongest factors. French milliners used it in great quantities during the summer season, and its use has increased with the approach of autumn. So greatly has it been accepted that milliners expect its use to continue through next spring and summer.

In past seasons ribbon trimming has usually meant bands and bows or other tailored effects. Now the use of ribbon is entirely different. It consists of all sorts of hand-made motifs and

This gown is of crepe romaine, of tangerine tint, with a silver cire girdle. It is a chic dinner or dance frock for the debutante.

entire brims made of both shirred and plaited ribbons.

Many of the early autumn hats for dressy afternoon wear are of panne velvet, and quite a new fancy is to trim them with broad taffeta ribbon, bringing the ribbon through slashes to the under brim, where it forms pointed panels. The ribbon is also wound around the crown in a sort of oriental headband. This makes a stunning and becoming hat. It is especially attractive when a dash of bright color is introduced through the ribbon such as bleu de France or one of the lovely new red tones.

THE UTILITY HAT OF SATIN

This general utility hat of black satin is given distinction by a "splashy" bow of velvet, and lends itself to the average face.

CARROT IS SHADE FOR COATS

Wraps for Little Tots, in New Color Which Is Cross Between Rose and Terra Cotta.

An attractive little group of tots' coats is one with carrot, a new shade, introduced. The fabric belongs to the duvetine family and is especially attractive in this happy shade, a cross between old rose and terra cotta.

The coats are sprightly affairs, many featuring unusual yoke handlings, the yoke sometimes covering the shoulders and a section of the sleeves, and again forming a part of the bodice, front and back.

Fur collars are features of each number, and reflect a grown-up air, which is bound to be appreciated by their small wearers. One model has a shawl collar of beaver, and resembles nothing so much as a gentleman's dress coat. Another coat has a brown caracul collar, and still another, also favoring beaver as its trimming shows the collar in stand-up rolled effect.

Pockets are discreetly inserted, some in vertical handling and others choosing a slanting direction.

Plaits, emanating from a yoke, give added fullness to a model which boasts a generous beaver collar. One smart little number has a small single animal scarf serving the purpose of a collar.

Hats to match are displayed with the coats.

The Sandal Stocking.

With the low sandal and its buckle strap the proper hosiery is the sandal stocking. This has no reinforcement over the toes or along the sides of the foot, where it is likely to show above the low shoe. The newest sandal stockings come in a peculiar shade of brown, deeper than sand, but not so deep as cocoa. This is the recent "wood" shade, which is fast supplanting nude and sand.

FOR THE DINNER OR DANCE

This gown is of crepe romaine, of tangerine tint, with a silver cire girdle. It is a chic dinner or dance frock for the debutante.

WILL ADD DESIGN TO THE DRESS

Use Silver and Gold Embroidery Only at Places Where It Will Give Weight.

Many of the dresses made of dark blue or black or the darker shades of brown are embroidered most intricately in threads of silver and gold. This embroidery is applied only at the places where it will help to give weight to the silk and add design to the dress as a whole. It is never added as an extraneous trimming, but it conforms to the lines of the dress as a whole and insists upon being a well-considered portion of that dress.

Of panels there are many. They hang lower than the hems of the dresses in almost every instance and there is a decided tendency to repeat the embroidery of the frock, whatever that may be, on the ends of the panels, giving them, thereby that modicum of extra weight which adds so much to their general appearance.

Some of the panels are plaited and when this is the case, they are apt to swing about in the breeze with more abandon than when they are made on plainer lines and ornamented with embroidered motifs. These panels in many instances literally sweep the floor, even though the skirts are some inches shorter. They are taking the lead decidedly in the direction of longer skirts and they seem gracefully to indicate the fact that, before many months have passed, skirts in general will have taken the hint and dropped to that lower level.

There is still some controversy, of course, about whether the long skirts shall prevail, but to a practiced eye it looks as though the designers are having things all their own way and that another season will see the sweeping skirt an accepted thing.

ALMOND GREEN IN LIMELIGHT

Color Combines Beautifully With Silver Which Is Such Strong Vogue Just Now.

The almond green, which has had such a long run in Paris, promises to be quite as popular in this country. Prominent shops are featuring this shade in millinery and dresses. It is being shown in such exquisite effects that it cannot fail to receive the approbation of good dressers. This color combines beautifully with the silver which is having such a strong vogue now. It is effective with black and the modish grays and looks especially well worn as a velvet toque with furs. The iridescent coque is a favorite trimming on the almond hat and produces a charming blend of tones. It is quite likely this new green will be much in evidence throughout the winter.

Veils.

Veils have an important mission at this time—they furbish a hat that perhaps has faded a trifle or been injured by rain.

Bead Chains.

Bead chains are growing much longer. Often they are worn twice or three times about the neck.

NOVEL DESIGNS OF WOVEN STRIPES

Arrangement in Different Patterns Is Interesting on Handkerchiefs; Hems Are Hand-Rolled.

The use of woven stripes in different designs is interesting on handkerchiefs. Two fairly wide stripes are featured on one model. These cross at the corners. Others have a number of single thread stripes, while still others feature very broad woven stripes. The hems on these 'kerchiefs are hand-rolled.

Color is used a little more delicately here than other places, but is very effective. One handkerchief has a border inside the hem which runs near the corner and stops, the hem at the corner becoming colored. Embroidery in a simple scroll design in color, and in little white flowers, fills up the space between the inside borders. Another number uses little colored bars, alternating horizontal and vertical.

Black stripes are printed on colored linen, which is woven with a little thread stripe in self-color.

Apron-Frock Is Practical.

A combination apron-frock is a good plan for using up the crumbs that fall from the bargain table. The dress, designed principally for children but also utilizable by grown-ups, is made as an apron with a bib. A blouse with kimono sleeves is of contrasting material—another crumb, perhaps—and the bib comes up to form the base of the neckline. A slip-through belt and pockets can be added of the contrasting cloth.

Printed Silks.

The beauty of printed silks is no doubt the reason for their continued vogue and the woman who needs a frock will find silks of extremely pretty designs and exquisite colorings most reasonably priced.

Autumn Colors.

Autumnal colors are the vogue now: browns, reds and yellows are combined in the same costumes with excellent effect.

Daddy's Evening Fairy Tale

by MARY GRAHAM BONNER

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MOTHER PARTRIDGE

"You're a handsome mate," said Mrs. Partridge. "I admire your taste.

"You Flatter Me."

It is particularly beautiful. And your speckled brown feathers are very fine, too."

"Ah," said Mr. Partridge, "I fear that you flatter me."

"I only tell the truth," said Mrs. Partridge.

"Well," said Mr. Partridge, "I am glad that you feel that way about me, for I feel that you are so beautiful and sweet a mate.

"I would feel badly if you did not care for me, and I'm rather glad that you do think I'm so handsome. Even if one doesn't consider one's self handsome, it is nice, indeed, to be thought beautiful by the one whom we love.

"Ah yes, though I know I am not beautiful, I like to have you say so, for I love you so, and I like to feel that you love me such a lot that you cannot see anything about me that is not perfect."

"Oh," said Mrs. Partridge, "I dread the hunting season."

"Do not let us talk of it," said her mate. "Let us not worry, for worry will do us no good."

"Once a little fairy came to me," Mr. Partridge continued, "and she brought with her a little creature most strangely dressed.

"'This little creature,' said said, 'is named Trouble.

"'Now, Trouble is as bad as bad can be. He just gets in all sorts of places he shouldn't, and doesn't care in the least.

"'But no one should ever invite Trouble, and you'd be surprised at the number who do give this wretched little creature an invitation.

"'I have him with me today, but I don't know how long I can keep him with me. It's a punishment for him to be with me, as he likes to be where he can be making trouble, and he can't make any around me.

"'There is an old saying, you know, which goes like this:

"'Never trouble Trouble till Trouble troubles you.'

"'That's what I say. Leave Trouble alone. If he comes to you, it's bad enough, but goodness, gracious me, don't flatter him with an invitation.

"'It's the very thing he likes. And he shouldn't be pleased as he is too disagreeable.'

"I thought," Mr. Partridge continued, "that her words were very wise.

"Partridges have always worried a great deal too much. They have always been too nervous.

"Trouble was an ugly little creature dressed in the queerest and most hideous of clothes.

"She went on after that and took Trouble along with her, but I have never forgotten what she said to me.

"So, dear Mrs. Partridge, do not ask Trouble to come and visit you."

"I won't," said Mrs. Partridge, "and what is more, I shall only think of you and of the good insect meals we shall have, and the nice grassy nest we have for our home.

"Anyway," she said, "if we have been alarmed or frightened, we have always been brave.

"Leave Trouble Alone."

"Yes, a Partridge Mother has never been afraid when she had her little ones to protect.

"She has not thought of herself—only of them. That has been the way of the Mother Partridges."

"Indeed, it has," said Mr. Partridge, "and so Mrs. Partridge, my love, we will not ask Trouble to visit us, but we will be happy and we will hope that the Happy Fairy will be around during the hunting season and will keep us safe.

"The Happy Fairy does a tremendous work at that time. Of course, she can't do everything, but she does her best and her best is a great deal. We'll hope for her later on. In any case, we'll get along without any old Trouble for a visitor."

No Cause for Sorrow.

"I'm sorry, young man," said the druggist, as he eyed the small boy over the counter, "but I can't only give you half as much castor oil for a dime as I used to."

The small boy blithely handed him the coin.

"I'm not kicking," he remarked. "The stuff's for me."—Exchange.

Naturally.

"What is overhead expense?" asked the teacher of economics. "Electric lights and shampoos," replied John.

After the Spanking.

Eddie—Mother, was Adam the first man?

Mother—Yes, dear.

Eddie—Did he have a papa?

Mother—Of course not.

Eddie—Gee, but he was lucky!

Troublesome.

Little Boy—I want six shicky steets of shy paper—no, six sticky seets of—

Druggist—Oh, I know. You want shix sticky fleets of—no, six sicky sheets of six—no. Oh, well; here you are; five cents, please."

Smoking in Church.

Smoking is common in South American churches. A visitor to Peru records that at a church in Lima he noticed one of the congregation enjoying a cigar during a service, while through an open door he caught a glimpse of a bishop, in full episcopal robes, indulging in the same luxury.

No Alternative.

"You see," said Dorothy, defending her baby sister, "she hasn't got her talk language yet, so she has to cry for things."—Boston Transcript.

The Kitchen Cabinet

(©, 1922, Western Newspaper Union.)

Here are hate and greed and badness,
Here are love and friendship, too,
But the most of it is gladness
When at last we've run it through.
Could we only understand it
As we shall some distant day,
We should see that He who planned it
Knew our needs along the way.
—Edgar Guest.

GOOD THINGS YOU WILL LIKE

A green pepper stuffed with a good-flavored filling and baked until the pepper is well done, is a dish not to be refused.

Stuffed Peppers.—The proportion of filling will depend upon the size and number of the peppers to be filled. Take a small piece of cooked ham, put through the meat grinder—one-half cupful will season four peppers—add one-half cupful of cooked veal, also put through the meat grinder, a cupful or more of bread crumbs, an egg to bind, seasoning of salt and pepper, a dash of onion juice and a teaspoonful of peanut butter with a handful of walnuts finely minced, well blended; this makes a most delicious filling. Cover the tops with well-buttered crumbs and cook until well-browned in a moderate oven.

Floating Peaches.—Combine one cupful of milk with three-fourths of a cupful of peach juice, one teaspoonful of grated lemon rind, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, one-eighth of a teaspoonful of salt, and place in the top of a double boiler. When hot add three and one-half teaspoonfuls of cornstarch mixed with one-fourth cupful of peach juice and stir until thick. Cook for 25 minutes, then add slowly to a well-beaten egg. Return to the double boiler, add 12 marshmallows and cook five minutes. Remove from the fire, add flavoring, pour into individual serving dishes, a half of a canned peach on each and in each peach cavity a small spoonful of the custard; in this place a marshmallow. Serve with cream.

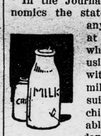
Peanut Loaf.—Dissolve one-half teaspoonful of beef extract in one-half cupful of hot water, add it to one and one-half cupfuls of ground peanuts, one cupful each of cooked rice and bread crumbs and one-half cupful of thick tomato sauce. Mold into loaf, butter well and place in a pan with a tablespoonful of drippings. Bake for 40 minutes in a moderate oven. Serve with more tomato sauce.

Caramel Icing.—Cook two and one-half cupfuls of light brown sugar and one and one-fourth cupfuls of cream until a soft ball is made when dropped in cold water. Just before taking from the fire add a tablespoonful of butter and a teaspoonful of vanilla.

When a smile or cheerful greetin'
Means so much to fellows sore,
Seems we ought to keep repeatin'
Smiles an' praises more and more.
—Edgar Guest.

WHEY AND ITS USES

In the Journal of Household Economics the statement is made that



any infant that can live at all may be reared on whey, made by rennet, using the rennet tablets, with skim milk, cream, milk sugar, modified to suit the needs of the child. Whey is valuable because of its abundant mineral content in natural physical solution.

Some of the older housekeepers still use whey, when obtainable, in the preparation of bread; the whey is used in place of milk and water, making a very wholesome, tasty loaf. The whey should be scalded before using. In some of the foreign countries a cheese is made from whey; in this country both butter and cheese are made from it.

Whey combinations with fruit juices are especially good; the slightly acid whey is particularly delicious in frozen dishes.

Whey Pie.—Mix two-thirds of a cupful of sugar with three teaspoonfuls of cornstarch and add to one cupful of boiling whey. Cook the mixture until the cornstarch is well cooked, then add two beaten egg yolks, one tablespoonful of melted butter, pinch of salt and the grated rind and juice of a lemon; cook two minutes, then pour into a baked pastry shell. Cover the top with a meringue prepared by beating the whites of the eggs, adding two tablespoonfuls of sugar and a few drops of lemon flavoring. Bake in a slow oven. Whey pie is a close rival of the popular lemon pie.

Whey Sponge.—Take two cupfuls of whey, two tablespoonfuls of gelatin, one-third of a cupful of water, two-thirds of a cupful of sugar, one egg white, one cupful of grated raw carrot, the grated rind and juice of half a lemon. Soak the gelatin in cold water, dissolve over hot water. Mix the gelatin with the whey, add the sugar and set the mixture in a pan of ice-water. When it begins to thicken around the edges, beat well with a dover egg beater, add lemon juice, rind and carrot. Fold in the well-beaten white and turn the mixture into a mold.

Nellie Maxwell

Law That Never Fails.

Short measure in the market-place may slightly increase the bank account for the time being, but will not in the long run. For out of human experience came the admonition: "With what measure ye mete, the same shall be meted unto you." Men are finding this so today.—Grit.

Aids to Virtue.

The two greatest aids to virtue are a jail and the knowledge that the neighbors are watching.—Baltimore Sun.

Have to Be.

Mrs.—It says that in proportion to population the United States has 13 times as many automobiles as England.

Mr.—Which is one reason, my dear, why the Americans are such an active people.—New York Sun.

Table Talk.

The Salesman—Knives, sir? Certainly. A carving knife?

Mr. Talltimber—No, I don't want no cuttin' knife. Just a plain dull eatin' knife.

THE MARKETS

BALTIMORE.—Wheat—No. 2 winter, $1.26¼; No. 3 winter, $1.21¾; No. 2 garlicky, $1.16¼; No. 3 garlicky, $1.05¾; October, $1.16¼.

Corn—Track yellow corn, No. 2 or better, for domestic delivery, is quotable at 87@88c per bu., for carlots on spot. Contract spot, 80½c; No. 2 spot, 82.

Oats—No. 2 white, 53@53½c; No. 3 white, 52½@53.

Rye—No. 2 Western, export, spot, 91c bid; bag lots nearby, as to quality and condition, 80@85.

Millfeed—City Mills winter bran, per ton, in 100-lb. sacks, $31; Patapsco millfeed, per ton, in 100-lb. sacks, $31; white middlings, per ton, in 80-lb. cotton sacks, $38; same in 100-lb. jute sacks, $36. These quotations are jobbing prices.

Hay—Good grades of timothy hay are in fair request on a basis of $16 to $19 per ton and for desirable clover-mixed at from $16 to $17 per ton.

Straw—No. 1 tangled rye, per ton, $15@16; No. 1 wheat, $9.50@10; No. 1 oat (nominal), $12@12.50.

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 46c; do, choice, 42@45; do, good, 38@40; do, prints, 46@48; do, blocks, 44@46; do, nearby, 37@41; ladles, nearby, 29@30; Maryland and Penna. rolls, 26@28; Ohio rolls, 26@27; storepacked, 26; Md., Va. and Pa. dairy prints, 26@28.

Eggs—Western Md. and nearby firsts, 40c; Eastern Shore Md. and Va. firsts, 38@40; Western firsts, 38; West Virginia firsts, 37@38; Southern firsts, 36@38.

Live Poultry—Chickens, old hens, 4½ lbs. and over, lb., 26@27c; do, do, medium, 3 to 4 lbs., per lbs., 26@27; do, medium, 3 to 4 lbs., per lb., 23@24; do, small, 18@20; do, do, leghorns, per lb., 18@20; old roosters, per lb., 15; spring chickens, 2 lbs. and over, 26@27; do, small to medium, 25@26; do, leghorns, 2 lbs. and over, per lb., 22@23; smaller, 20@21.

Pigeons—Young, per pair, 20@25c; do, do, old, per pair, 20@25.

Potatoes—Maryland and Pennsylvania, No. 1, per 100 lbs., $1@1.20; Eastern Shore, Maryland and Virginia, No. 1, per 100 lbs., $1@1.20; native or nearby, No. 1, per 100 lbs., $1@1.20; No. 2, per 100 lbs., 50@60c; all sections, per 150 lbs., $1.65@1.90; do, No. 2, per brl., $1.65@1.90; all sections, No. 2, per brl., $1@1.10; sweets, new, Eastern Shore Virginia, per brl., $1.25@1.50; do, Rappahannock and York River, $1.25@1.50; do, North Carolina, No. 1, $1.25@1.50; native, per brl., $1.75@2; do, per 4-8 bskt., No. 1, 30@35c; do, No. 2, 10@15; yams, fancy bright, new, $1.25@1.50.

NEW YORK.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern spring, $1.34¼; No. 2 hard and No. 2 red winter, $1.32¼; No. 1 Manitoba, $1.28¼, and No. 2 mixed durum, $1.13¼, c. i. f. track New York spot, nominal.

Corn—No. 2 yellow and No. 2 white, 86¾c, and No. 2 mixed, 86¼, c. i. f. New York all rail nominal.

Oats—No. 2 white, 56c.

Hay—No. 1, $26@27; No. 2, $24@25; No. 3, $21@23; shipping, $19@21.

Butter—Creamery, higher than extras, 45¼@46c; do, extras (92 score), 44¼@45; firsts (88 to 91 score), 36½@43¼; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 28.

Eggs—Fresh-gathered, extra, firsts, 44@46c; do, firsts, 37@42; New Jersey, hennery, whites, locally candled, extras, 77; New Jersey, hennery whites, uncandled, extras, 73@77; State, nearby and nearby Western hennery whites, firsts to extras, 60@72.

Cheese—State, whole milk flats, fresh, specials, 25½@26c; do, average run, 24½@25; State, whole milk, specials, 25; do, average run, 24½.

PHILADELPHIA.—Wheat—No. 2 red winter, $1.21@1.22; do, garlicky, $1.06@1.07.

Corn—No. 2 for export, 80@81c; No. 3, 79@80; No. 4, 78@79; car lots local No. 2 yellow, 87@87½; No. 3 yellow, 86@86¼.

Oats—No. 2 white, 55¼@56c; No. 3 white, 54¼@55.

Hay—Good new timothy, $16@20; good new clover-mixed, $15@17.

Butter—Creamery extra, 45c; nearby prints fancy, 51@54.

Eggs—Nearby extra firsts, 46c; do firsts, 40@42; Western extra firsts 44; do, firsts, 39@41; fancy selected packed, 51@52.

Potatoes—White potatoes, nearby No. 1, per bskt., 30@45c; do, No. 2 15@20.

Cheese—New York whole milk fancy flats, fresh, 24½@25c; fair to good, 23@24; longhorn, 26@26½; single daisies, 24½@25.

LIVE STOCK

NEW YORK.—Cattle—Steers, $6@11.25; bulls, $3@4.85; cows, $1.50@5.50.

Calves—Veals, $8@14.50; culls, $6@7.50; little calves, $6@8; grassers, $3@4; Westerns, $4@6.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, $3.50@6; culls, $2@3; lambs, $9.50@15; culls $6@8.

PITTSBURGH.—Hogs—Heavies $10.15@10.25; heavy Yorkers, $10.40@10.50; light Yorkers, $9.50@9.75; pigs, $9.25@9.50.

Calves—Top, $13.50.

CHICAGO.—Cattle—Top matured beef steers, $12.80; numerous strings at $12.75; best yearlings, $12.35; bulk native beef steers, $9@11.25; bulk beef cows and heifers, $4.25@7; bulk desirable vealers to packers around $10.50; bulk strong-weight grass calves, $6.50@7.50.

An Advocate of Simplicity.

"Do you like bridge?"

"No," answered Cactus Joe. "It looks to me like one o' them games where they put in a lot of arithmetic so's to take a regular card player's mind off'n the run of the deck."—Washington Star.

Artists.

"Who are these girls?"

"Members of our Pen and Pencil club."

"Some of them are very strong with the eyebrow pencil."

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

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Pays

JOB WORK A SPECIALTY

VOL. XXXV. NO. 42.

LLOYD GEORGE IS FORCED TO RESIGN

Bonar Law Will Become Premier For Short Time

CARZON ABANDONS CHIEF

Foreign Minister In Old Cabinet To Be Pillar Of New Government—Probable Members Of New Administration.

London.—After holding the office of Prime Minister through seven of the most critical years of British history—three years of war and four years of reconstruction—David Lloyd George went into the wilderness Thursday.

This was the description in his Manchester speech of his position if the Unionist wing of his followers should desert him. Unionist withdrawal from the coalition was decided upon by the meeting with Austen Chamberlain had called at the Carlton Club, and which was attended by the coalition members of the House of Commons, and a handful of Lords who were enrolled in the Cabinet.

The vote was 186 to 87 against the Chamberlain policy of pledging the party to sustain the coalition and in favor of a general election to confirm its course. The meeting was followed by a succession of swift events which carried the coalition government into outer darkness.

Andrew Bonar Law will put on the Prime Minister's mantle for a short term of office. The King summoned him to Buckingham Palace and invited him to form a new government, which Mr. Bonar Law will undertake, although the state of his health, which compelled him to withdraw from public life a few months ago, makes it a risky venture.

Before Mr. Bonar Law can formally accept the premiership, however, a meeting of the Unionist party must be held to elect a new leader to carry out the policy to be decided by caucus. This meeting will be held within a few days, when Mr. Bonar Law will be chosen.

Between the Carlton Club meeting and Bonar Law's visit to the King it was a seething afternoon of rumors and of group gatherings among the political factions. Austen Chamberlain first visited the Prime Minister's official residence in Downing street, as had been expected, to offer his resignation; several under-secretaries and the chief coalition-unionist whip, Lieut.-Col. Leslie Wilson, had already informed the newspapers that they had resigned, and within two hours Mr. Lloyd George was in possession of the resignations of practically all the members of the Cabinet. He then drove to the palace to tender them to the King.

Mr. Lloyd George advised the King to summon Mr. Bonar Law, and, according to custom, this was done. While Mr. Lloyd George exhibited cheerfulness to the few who saw him and cheered him on his journey to the palace, he could not but feel deeply the verdict that he no longer commanded the support of the majority of the Unionist party, which for the past few months had furnished the strongest material for his Cabinet.

It was Mr. Bonar Law, more than any other man, who influenced the Unionist caucus to secede from the coalition. He had been a sphinx whom the rank and file of the Unionist Commoners were waiting to hear. He is a serious and unemotional man, with a quiet manner. His opinion that it was more important to keep the party together than to win the next election, and "whether by his own fault or the force of circumstances, Mr. Lloyd George has lost the confidence of the country," decided many votes. There was also a strong feeling in the party that the Chamberlain plan, which gave the party's destinies over to the small faction representing it in Parliament, was not a fair device.

SHORT SKIRTS TO RETURN.

American Protests Force French Designers To Change.

New York.—Anne Rittenhouse, writer, returned from France on the Homeric, said that American protests against the long skirt had won, and French designers have agreed that the long skirt cannot come back. They are selling such of the long-skirted gowns as they have in stock at reduced rates and going back to the short skirts. There is a fancy boot craze abroad just now, the new boots being 12 inches high. They are done in art leather work and beautiful brocades, following the old Roman styles.

WOOD AND PINS IN CANDY.

Stuff Which Poisoned Children Also Contained Excelsior.

Jersey City.—An analysis made of candy which is said to have caused the illness of six children in a primary school here disclosed that it contained bits of excelsior, small splinters of wood and pins. The candy was traced to a New York warehouse.

FRENCH DEPORT COMMUNIST.

Director Of German Paper Without Passport Exiled.

Paris.—Franz Dahlen, director of the German Communist organ, Rothe Fahne, who has come to Paris without a passport to attend the Communist conference, has been expelled from the country. Dahlen was taken before the police, where his identity was verified. He was then escorted to the North Station and put on board a train bound for the Belgian frontier.

DAUGHERTY D... HAS DECIDE...

Columbus, Oh... ment issued her... eral Daugherty, ... on his way to ... that "publicatio... ganda" to the ... dent Harding de... be a candidate fo... for a purpose ... ciated from any ... the facts."

Mr. Daugherty ... his statement sh... as an official a... could say that ... ing's candidacy f... has not yet bee... sideration.

COUPLE DI... ABOUT EA...

Gas Tank of T... By T...

SIX OTHER PE...

Three Fatal Auto ... Grade Crossing ... High Schoo... Among

Chicago.—Eight ... and five women, w... spectacular automo... railroad grade cros... go. While scores o... horrified and helpl... man and woman, cl... er's arms, were burn... the gasoline tank o... ed after the cab ha... a train at Glen Ell... risky escaped de... and Blue Island, su... killed four persons ... main highways, and ... fast electric train cr... sedan, killing two ... and injuring the thi...

Two high school ... Gerdes, 18, and Ev... were killed and Pet... severely injured la... train struck the